

ORIGINAL
(Red)

R-585-12-9-29

SITE INSPECTION USING AVAILABLE INFORMATION OF
ROCKWOOD COMPRESSOR STATION
PREPARED UNDER

TDD NO. F3-8910-16
EPA NO. PA-2165
CONTRACT NO. 68-01-7346

FOR THE
HAZARDOUS SITE CONTROL DIVISION
U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

APRIL 5, 1990

NUS CORPORATION
SUPERFUND DIVISION

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SECTION 1

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Authorization

NUS Corporation performed this work under Environmental Protection Agency Contract No. 68-01-7346. This specific report was prepared in accordance with Technical Directive Document No. F3-8910-16 for the Rockwood Compressor Station site, located in Black Township, Somerset County, Pennsylvania.

1.2 Scope of Work

NUS FIT 3 was tasked to conduct a site inspection using available information of the subject site.

1.3 Summary

The Rockwood Compressor Station (22A) is owned by the Texas Eastern Gas Pipeline Company and is located on its southern Pennsylvania pipeline. The southern pipeline was originally used by the United States government during World War II for the War Emergency Pipeline. The government used Rockwood as a pump station for crude oil and other petroleum products. Texas Eastern purchased the pipeline from the government in the late 1940s. The station site has reportedly never been used by Texas Eastern as a compressor station and is currently used for equipment storage and as headquarters for gauging crews.

Routine operation and maintenance of a natural gas pipeline require the removal of liquids from the pipeline system. The pipeline liquids are accumulated condensation that occurs as a result of temperature and pressure reductions along the pipeline. These liquids consist of naturally occurring, relatively low molecular weight hydrocarbons. Removal of these liquids occurs at compressor stations along the pipeline, and disposal has traditionally been in unlined earthen pits on site. The use of the disposal pits by the United States government during operation of the War Emergency Pipeline is unknown.

Although there is a backfilled pit on site at the Rockwood station, Texas Eastern claims to have never disposed pipeline liquids into the pit. Apparently, the pit was constructed by the government, but the government's use of the pit is unknown. The pit is reported to have been closed by 1960.

In 1981, Texas Eastern discovered polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB) residues in the pipeline liquids. This source of PCB is attributed to the use of PCB lubricating oil from 1958 until 1977, which contaminated non-PCB lubricating oil used to replace the PCB oils. Apparently, the PCBs escaped the compressor seals and mixed with other condensate liquids. Texas Eastern attempted to remove the PCBs from the system by running solvents such as methanol and diesel fuel through the pipeline as cleaning agents.

Roy F. Weston, Incorporated was retained by Texas Eastern in 1985 to conduct a pilot study of potential contamination at eight compressor station sites along the pipeline. This study revealed the presence of PCBs at various locations, including soil and waters, of the preliminary assessment sites. Some of the materials listed on EPA's Hazardous Substances List (HSL), including volatile organic compounds, were discovered at these locations.

On April 1, 1987, a Consent Order was signed between the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Resources (PA DER) and Texas Eastern. This Consent Order provided for source control modification, groundwater assessment and monitoring plans, additional pits and disposal areas, soil, stream sediment, and surface water assessment, clean-up plans, etc.

In compliance with the Consent Order, Texas Eastern installed three groundwater monitoring wells at Rockwood in October 1987. Subsequent sampling and analysis by Weston and PA DER revealed no detectable groundwater, surface water, or on-site surface soil contamination at the Rockwood Station.

PCBs were detected in some off-site soil and stream sediment samples, as well as in soil borings inside and outside the pit boundaries. Also identified in the inside boring sample analysis were 2-butanone, styrene, 2-methylnaphthalene, and naphthalene.

Residents within a three-mile radius of the site use groundwater and surface water as their potable water source. Those residents using groundwater do not have an alternate source of potable water available. The surface water sources for the two municipal systems serving parts of the study area are beyond the three-mile radius of the site.

2.0 THE SITE

2.1 Location

The Rockwood Compressor Station site is located approximately 1.3 miles south of the town of Murdock and approximately 0.8 mile east of Coxes Creek (see figure 2.1, page 2-2). The grid coordinates are 39° 56' 18" north latitude and 79° 06' 12" west longitude or 3.125 inches east and 11.5 inches north of the southwestern corner of the Murdock, Pennsylvania 7.5 minute series, United States Geologic Survey (U.S.G.S.) quadrangle map.¹

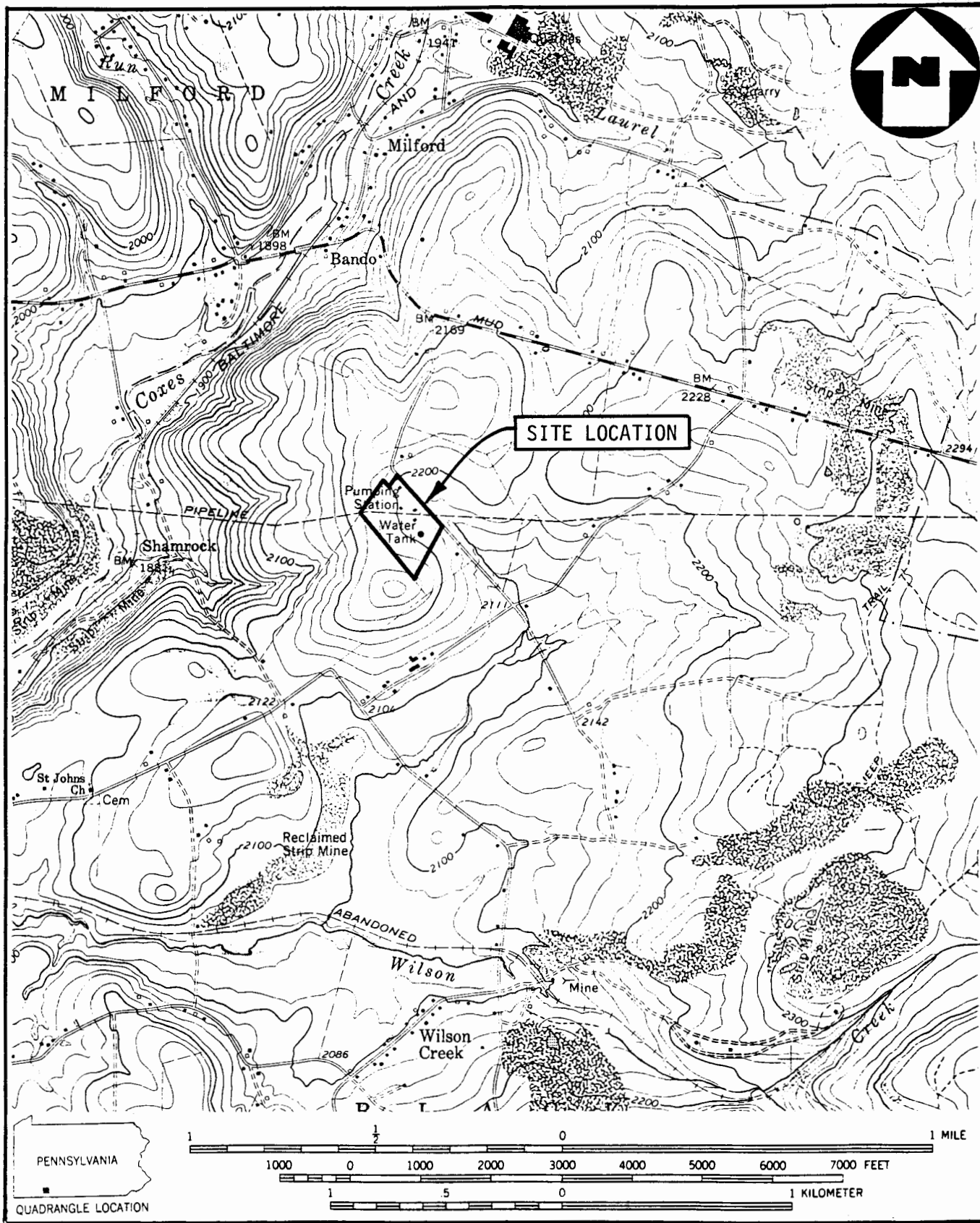
2.2 Site Layout

The Rockwood Compressor Station encompasses approximately 19 acres and is fenced with a locked gate (see figure 2.2, page 2-3).² One 20-inch and one 24-inch pipeline run through the property from west to east.³ Texas Eastern occupies office, storage, and maintenance facilities, located centrally on site, which were formerly the product station and crude station buildings used by the United States government during the operation of the War Emergency Pipeline.⁴

A backfilled earthen disposal pit (PA-22-01) is located in the southeastern corner of the station site, approximately 300 feet southeast of the office building. The pit is approximately 30 feet in diameter, and the depth may be from 4 to 8 feet (see appendix A). A former crushed PCB drum storage area and the former "pig" sending and receiving area are southwest and northwest of the office, respectively.^{4,5}

A dismantled 55,000-barrel fuel storage tank was located approximately 500 feet southwest of the pit. Numerous concrete pads of dismantled station facilities remain throughout the site.³

Surface runoff from the southern part of the site is received by a spring-fed drainage ditch that originates on site. This ditch combines with a roadside drainage ditch on the site's eastern border and receives runoff from the northern part of the site. The roadside ditch combines with an unnamed perennial tributary to Wilson Creek.¹

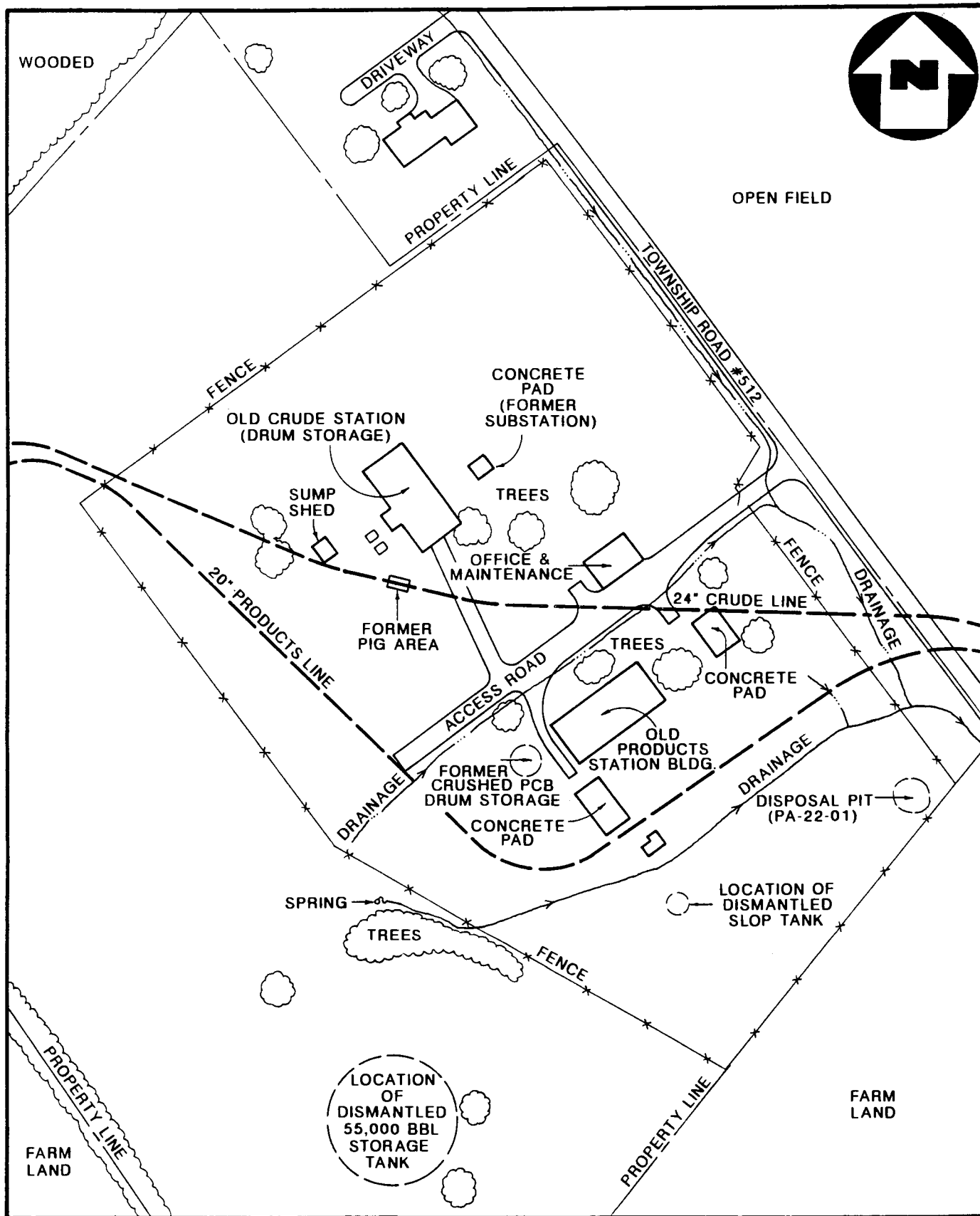


SOURCE: (7.5 MINUTE SERIES) U.S.G.S. MURDOCK, PA., QUAD.

SITE LOCATION MAP
ROCKWOOD COMPRESSOR STATION
 SCALE 1: 24000

FIGURE 2.1





SITE SKETCH
ROCKWOOD COMPRESSOR STATION
 (NO SCALE)

FIGURE 2.2



2.3 Ownership History

The Rockwood Compressor Station and the southern Pennsylvania pipeline are owned by Texas Eastern Transmission Corporation and its division, Texas Eastern Gas Pipeline Company. Texas Eastern purchased the pipeline and the compressor station from the United States government in the late 1940s.^{4,6,7} Ownership prior to this time is unknown.

2.4 Site Use History

The Rockwood Compressor Station was used by the United States Government as a pump and storage facility for crude oil and other petroleum products during World War II, as part of the War Emergency Pipeline.^{4,6} A backfilled earthen disposal pit (PA-22-01) is located in the southeastern corner of the station site.⁴ Although the pit is reported to have been last used by the government in the late 1940s, the government's actual use of the pit is unknown.^{7,8,9}

In 1958, Texas Eastern began using Turbinol 153, a PCB lubricating oil produced by Monsanto, in its compressors. By 1970, Turbinol 153 was used in 24 pipeline compressors at 19 locations in 8 states. Monsanto ceased production of Turbinol 153 in 1972. Texas Eastern began phasing out its use of the PCB lubricating oil in April 1972 and had completely eliminated its use of the oil by 1977.¹⁰ However, residual PCB oil remaining in the compressor units contaminated the non-PCB replacement oil.^{10,11} In 1981, Texas Eastern also discovered PCBs in the pipeline liquids, which are routinely removed from the system at the compressor stations. Apparently, PCB oil had seeped past the compressor seals and mixed with other pipeline liquids.^{10,12}

In the past, as part of its operation of the compressor stations, Texas Eastern constructed earthen pits for collecting pipeline liquids drained from gas/liquid separators and incoming "pig" runs.^{5,10} Pipeline pigs are used to remove accumulated pipeline liquids and solids from the gas pipeline. Using pipeline pressure, pigs push the accumulated materials into a receiver or trap. The receiver is then isolated from the pipeline and depressurized, and the gas and liquids are routed to a pig receiver separator system, which will separate solids, liquids, and gases from each other.¹² The pits were also used for disposal of the used lubricating oils collected from external drips or seeps from compressors and used oils from other site operations. Liquid-handling facilities that were later constructed at the compressor stations eliminated the need for the pits. Some pits were also used to train personnel in fire-fighting techniques.⁵

Texas Eastern representatives report that the company currently uses Rockwood as a field station for gauging crews and has never used Rockwood as a compressor facility and that PCB oils and PCB-contaminated pipeline liquids were never disposed at the site by Texas Eastern.^{6,9}

2.5 Permit and Regulatory Action History

No permits are known to have been issued to Texas Eastern by PA DER for the treatment, storage, transportation, processing, discharge, or disposal of solids, industrial, or hazardous wastes.¹²

The Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) of 1976 specifically bans the manufacture, processing, distribution, and use of PCBs and regulates their disposal. Within TSCA, EPA developed the first PCB Rule in 1978 (superceded by the Final PCB Ban Rule, effective July 1979). Texas Eastern responded to the PCB Rule by breaking down and cleaning the 24 compressors that used the PCB oil and by only using compressor oils that did not contain PCBs. Over time, however, PCB levels rose over the 50 ppm level as the new oil became contaminated by PCB oil residue. In March 1979, only 7 compressors showed PCB levels over 50 ppm; however, by January 1980, the majority of the 24 compressors had PCB levels above 50 ppm. In July 1981, after repeating the cleaning operation, Texas Eastern's sampling program showed that PCB levels at all 24 compressors were below the required 50 ppm. However, in July 1982, the PCB concentration had again risen above 50 ppm at 16 of the compressors, and EPA issued a complaint against Texas Eastern. A penalty of \$159,800.00 was assessed to Texas Eastern. The penalty was later rescinded under an agreement with EPA because of Texas Eastern's good-faith effort to eliminate the PCBs.^{10,13}

In addition to the compressor-oil contamination, in January 1981, Texas Eastern discovered PCB in the pipeline liquids.¹³ Texas Eastern sampled 36 sites in March 1981 and filed a report of its results with EPA. In January 1982, EPA approved a pipeline liquids monitoring plan submitted by Texas Eastern, and the company began submitting quarterly reports of its sampling results.¹³

In August 1985, Texas Eastern informed EPA that it had discovered that condensates and waste oils had been disposed into earthen pits located on the compressor station sites. In response to EPA's request for further information, Texas Eastern retained the consulting services of Roy F. Weston, Incorporated to develop and conduct a detailed sampling program for the pit sites. Weston performed an initial Phase I pilot sampling program at eight compressor stations and, in April 1986, submitted a report to EPA entitled "Compressor Station Disposal Pit Investigation." The eight stations represented an operational and geological cross-section of Texas Eastern's system.^{10,13,14}

In June 1986, based on the results of the Phase I sampling program, Weston initiated the Phase II Eight Pilot Sites Sampling Program to fill in data gaps from Phase I and a 54-Site Screening Program to identify other sites containing earthen pits that may have been exposed to PCBs. The Rockwood Station was part of this 54-site screening. Results from Rockwood showed low PCB levels in the on-site disposal pit, low ppb levels of PCBs in on-site soil and sediments, and no PCBs in surface water and groundwater samples. As part of the sampling at the Phase II Eight Pilot Sites Sampling Program, data were collected to determine the potential presence of compounds on the HSL. As a result of these additional data, in January 1987, Weston prepared a memorandum summarizing the sampling and analysis for dioxin. There were no positive results reported for dioxin at the Rockwood Station.^{14,15}

On February 3, 1987, EPA's Office of Enforcement and Compliance Monitoring (OECM) advised Texas Eastern that site testing must address RCRA and Superfund contaminants and their cleanup.¹⁰

PA DER began to conduct preliminary investigations on February 26, 1987 by sampling wells, soils, sediments, streams, fish, livestock, and milk from the areas immediately adjacent to and downgradient from the compressor station sites to determine the extent of contamination.¹⁰ The analysis results of PA DER's samples indicated no contamination at the Rockwood Station.^{3,6}

On April 1, 1987, Texas Eastern entered into a Consent Order and Agreement with PA DER (see appendix B).^{5,7,8} This Consent Order established a comprehensive phased program to assess environmental conditions at and around the 18 station sites along Texas Eastern's pipeline in Pennsylvania. The Consent Order also required a comprehensive clean-up plan for the pits. On January 28, 1988, Texas Eastern submitted a pit clean-up program for the Pennsylvania sites (see appendix A).^{5,10}

In January 1988, PA DER served Texas Eastern with an Assessment of Civil Penalties for seven counts of violations of the Solid Waste Management Act; fines totaled \$14,697,945.00.¹⁶ At this time, Texas Eastern and PA DER entered into a landmark agreement providing for payment of an amount up to \$1,000,000.00 to PA DER for the first year of oversight costs.¹⁰

On March 15, 1988, PA DER issued Texas Eastern a Unilateral Administrative Order, which required Texas Eastern to investigate, characterize, and remediate any additional pits and/or other areas identified by Texas Eastern that were not specifically addressed in the April 1, 1987 Consent Order. The order also obligated Texas Eastern to submit to PA DER, by May 16, 1988, detailed plans for the investigation and characterization of these additional areas (see appendix B).⁸

Analysis from the Consent Order Phase I surface soil and sediment sampling at Rockwood Compressor Station did not reveal any PCBs in the on-site surface samples. Concentrations of 1.4 and 1.8 ppm were detected in two off-site surface samples, and concentrations of 38.0 and 24.0 ppm were detected in two stream sediment samples.¹⁷ Phase I groundwater sample analysis showed no detectable PCB concentrations.¹⁸ Three soil borings were also performed, one outside the identified pit and two inside the pit. In the outside boring, total PCBs were found at 2 and 2.1 ppm. The inside boring values were 10 to 24 ppm total PCBs. Also revealed in the inside boring were butanone (12 ppm), styrene (1.7 ppm), 2-methylnaphthalene (3.8 ppm), and naphthalene (6 ppm). From the boring descriptions, soil material and some waste residue were encountered; however, no oil waste was found.¹⁹

The Consent Order Phase II surface and sediment sampling was conducted at Rockwood by Weston on April 13, 1989. No PCBs were detected in on-site and off-site surface soil samples. Sediment samples did show a total PCB concentration of 1 to 6.4 ppm.²⁰ According to the Consent Order, it was not necessary to implement a Phase II groundwater monitoring plan, because PCBs and/or other HSL compounds were not detected in the Phase I sample analysis (see appendix C).⁹

Sampling for additional areas was conducted concurrently with Phase II sampling and showed no detectable PCB concentrations.⁸

2.6 Remedial Action to Date

The Rockwood Compressor site has never been used by Texas Eastern as a compressor station; Texas Eastern claims to have never disposed PCB contaminants in the on-site pit.⁶ The use of the pit during the site's operation as part of the the United States government War Emergency Pipeline are unknown (see appendix C). The pit was closed in 1960; however, no remedial action has been performed at the site (see appendix C).⁹

SECTION 3

3.2 Surface Waters

An unnamed intermittent stream approximately 2,000 feet south-southeast the site is the nearest surface water. This stream flows approximately 5,000 feet in a southward direction to Wilson Creek, a perennial stream. Wilson Creek is between the one- and two-mile radii from the site. Wilson Creek flows approximately 2.5 miles to the west, where it joins with Coxes Creek, approximately four stream miles from the site, between the two- and three-mile radii. Coxes Creek flows to the south approximately 1.1 miles to its confluence with the Casselman River at the town of Rockwood, approximately 5.1 miles from the site, outside the three-mile radius.¹

3.3 Hydrogeology

The geologic and hydrogeologic conditions in the study area were researched as part of the site inspection. A preliminary literature review was conducted to determine surface and subsurface geologic conditions, soil character, and the status of groundwater transport and storage.

3.3.1 Geology

The Rockwood Compressor site lies within the Allegheny Mountain Section of the Appalachian Plateaus Physiographic Province. The topography of the area is characterized by a series of parallel, northeast-trending ridges. Well-dissected areas, with a relief of approximately 500 feet occur between the ridges. The drainage pattern is dendritic, and the study area is drained by the Casselman River.^{1,17,22}

Several wells and springs are located on or in proximity to the site. An on-site well exists next to the office and maintenance building, approximately 100 feet west and upgradient of the disposal pit. An off-site drilled well exists approximately 750 feet northwest and upgradient from the disposal pit. An off-site spring is located approximately 150 feet southeast and downslope from the disposal pit. Another spring is located approximately 500 feet west and upslope of the disposal pit.^{9,28}

3.2 Surface Waters

An unnamed intermittent stream approximately 2,000 feet south-southeast the site is the nearest surface water. This stream flows approximately 5,000 feet in a southward direction to [REDACTED], a perennial stream. [REDACTED] is between the one- and two-mile radii from the site. [REDACTED] flows approximately 2.5 miles to the west, where it joins with [REDACTED] approximately four stream miles from the site, between the two- and three-mile radii. [REDACTED] flows to the south approximately 1.1 miles to its confluence with the [REDACTED] at the town of R [REDACTED] approximately 5.1 miles from the site, outside the three-mile radius.¹

3.3 Hydrogeology

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3.3.1 Geology

The [REDACTED] lies within the [REDACTED] of the Appalachian Plateaus Physiographic Province. The topography of the area is characterized by a series of parallel, northeast-trending ridges. Well-dissected areas, with a relief of approximately 500 feet occur between the ridges. The drainage pattern is dendritic, and the study area is drained by the [REDACTED] River.^{1,17,22}

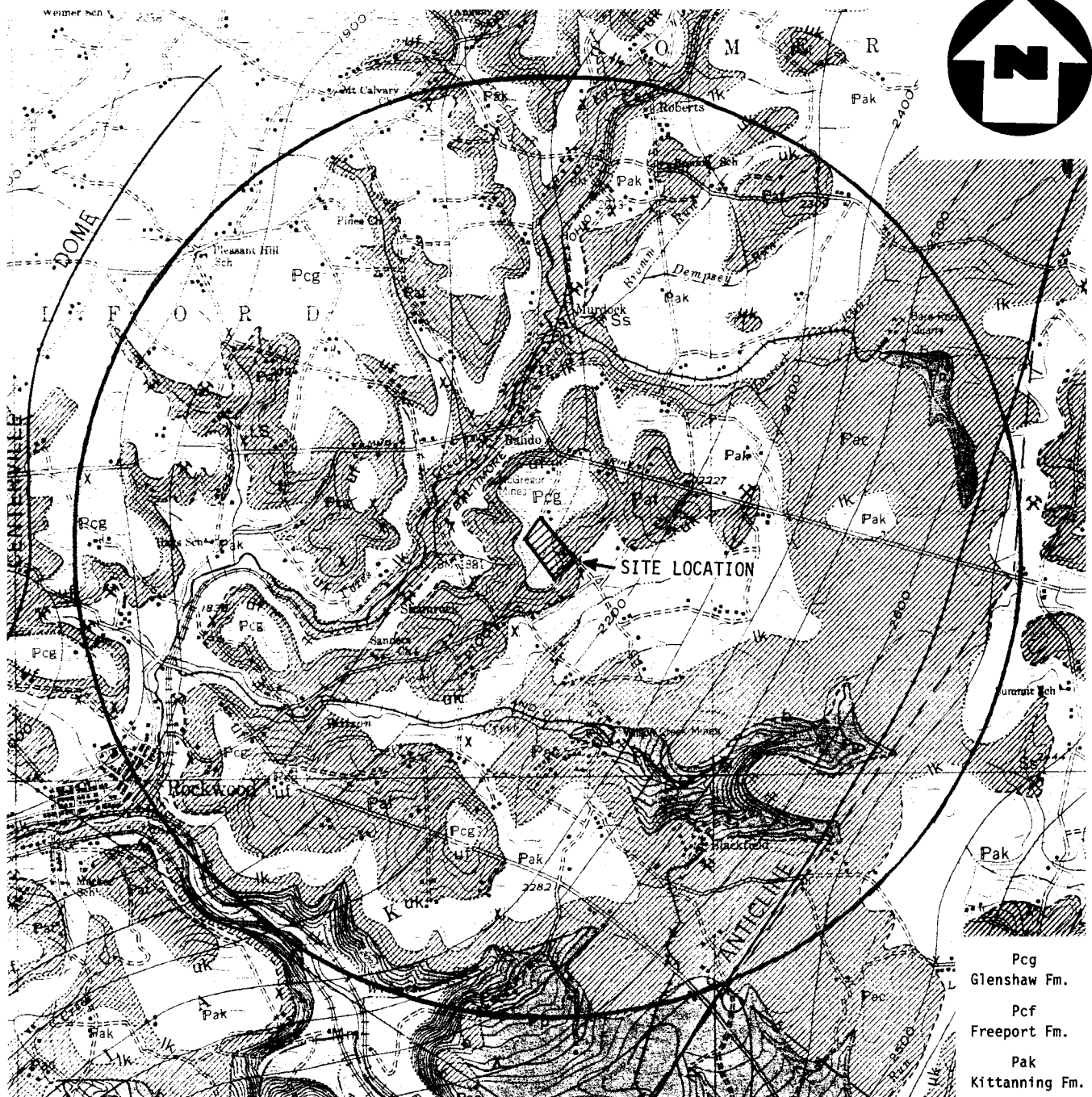
The study area is underlain by a thick sequence of Mississippian and Pennsylvanian age sedimentary rocks. Compressional forces have folded these rocks into a series of northeast-southwest-trending, low-amplitude synclines and anticlines. The site is located on the western flank of the Negro Mountain anticline. The bedrock layers beneath the site dip gently to the northwest.^{24,29}

The uppermost bedrock unit underlying the western part of the site is the Pennsylvanian age Glenshaw Formation (see figure 3.1, page 3-4). The Glenshaw is the lowermost formation of the Conemaugh Group. It consists of alternating layers of shale, sandstone, limestone, minor coals, and clay. Marine limestones and shales are abundant, and some red beds are present. The Glenshaw Formation averages approximately 375 feet in thickness. At the site, only about 0 to 40 feet of the lower portion of the Glenshaw is present due to erosion of the upper layers.²⁴

The uppermost bedrock unit underlying the eastern part of the site is the Pennsylvanian age Freeport Formation (see figure 3.1, page 3-4). The Freeport is the uppermost formation of the Allegheny Group and stratigraphically underlies the Glenshaw Formation. It consists of alternating layers of shale, sandstone, coal, clay, and minor limestone. Shale, siltstone, and sandstone are the predominant lithology. The sandstones are massive and conglomeratic in places. The Freeport Formation averages approximately 100 feet in thickness.²⁴

Stratigraphically underlying the Freeport Formation, and cropping out just east of the site, is the Kittanning Formation of the Pennsylvanian age Allegheny Group. It consists of alternating layers of sandstone, shale, coal, clay, and minor limestone. Several of the coal beds show considerable variations, and some of the sandstone beds have irregular areal distributions. The Kittanning Formation averages about 100 feet in thickness.²⁴

Stratigraphically underlying the Kittanning Formation is the Clarion Formation of the Allegheny Group. It crops out within one mile northwest and southeast of the site. This formation also consists of alternating layers of sandstone, shale, coal, and clay. The Clarion Formation is approximately 75 feet thick.²⁴



- Pcg
Glenshaw Fm.
- Pcf
Freeport Fm.
- Pak
Kittanning Fm.
- Pac
Clarion Fm.
- Pp
Pottsville Gp.
- Mm
Mauch Chunk Fm.
- Ml
Loyalhanna Fm.
- Mp
Pocono Fm.

SOURCE: Flint, Norman K., Geology of Southern Somerset County. 1965.

FIGURE 3.1

GEOLOGIC MAP
Rockwood Compressor Site
Somerset County, PA.



Stratigraphically underlying the Clarion Formation is the Pennsylvanian age Pottsville Group. It crops out within 1.5 miles southeast of the site. It consists of alterations of shale, major sandstones, and minor coal and clay. The coal beds are irregular both in thickness and in structure. Sandstones are sometimes thick bedded, massive, and locally conglomeratic. They range from coarse grained to fine grained and may grade laterally into siltstone and shale. The thickness of the Pottsville Group is usually about 200 feet.²⁴

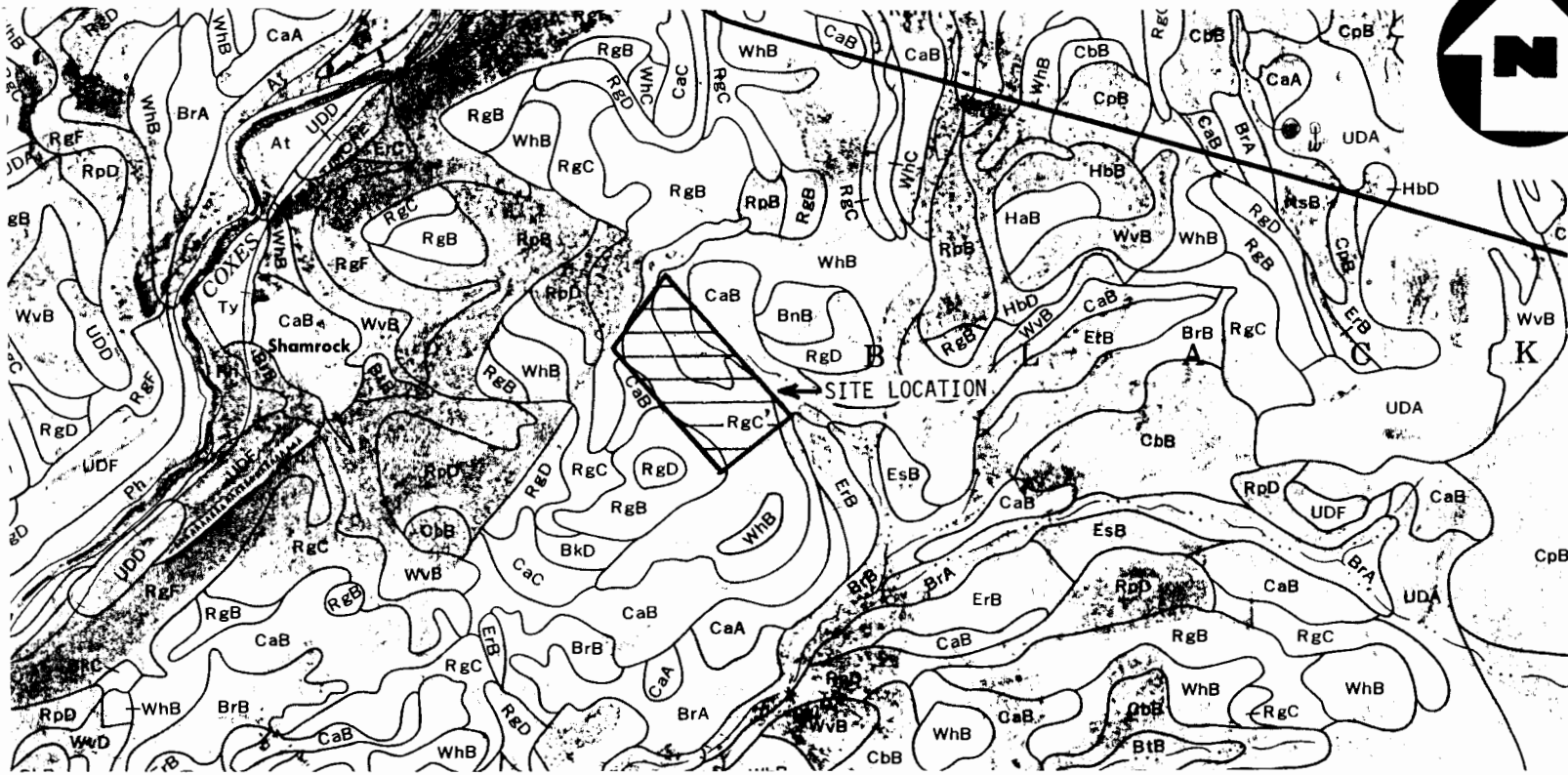
Stratigraphically underlying the Pottsville Group Formation is the Mississippian age Mauch Chunk Formation. It crops out in the Casselman River valley in the southernmost part of the study area. It is composed of red, green, and gray shales and gray sandstones, with some marine limestones. The Mauch Chunk Formation varies greatly in thickness but is probably on the order of 500 feet thick in the study area.²⁴

3.3.2 Soils

Three native soil types are mapped as underlying the site (see figure 3.2, page 3-6). They are the Rayne-Gilpin channery silt loam (RgB, RgC), the Wharton silt loam (WhB), and the Cavode silt loam (CaB). The native soils of some areas of the site have been disturbed by construction and excavation.^{20,28,30}

The Rayne-Gilpin channery silt loam covers about 60 percent of the site. It is a deep and moderately deep well-drained soil formed in materials weathered from shale and siltstone. This unit consists of approximately 50 percent Rayne soils, 30 percent Gilpin soils, and 20 percent other soils. Rayne soils have a surface layer of very dark grayish-brown channery silt loam about eight inches thick. The subsoil is yellowish-brown channery silty clay loam and strong brown channery silty clay loam. The substratum is also strong brown channery silty clay loam. Bedrock is at a depth of about 55 inches and consists of weathered shale with interbedded siltstone and sandstone. Gilpin soils have a surface layer of dark brown channery silt loam about six inches thick. The subsoil is brown and yellowish-brown channery silt loam. Brown shale bedrock is at a depth of about 24 inches. The Rayne-Gilpin channery silt loams have moderate permeability (0.6 to two inches per hour) and are very strongly to strongly acid (pH 4.5 to 5.5).³⁰

The Cavode silt loam covers approximately 10 percent of the site. It is a deep, somewhat poorly drained soil formed in material derived from acid-brown shale and siltstone.



SOURCE: U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service. Soil Survey of Somerset County, Pennsylvania. 1983.

FIGURE 3.2

SOILS MAP

Rockwood Compressor Site
Somerset County, Pa.



The surface layer is dark grayish-brown silt loam about eight inches thick. The subsoil is yellowish-brown silty clay loam; mottled gray silty clay; and mottled, light brownish-gray silty clay loam. The substratum is dark yellowish-brown silty clay loam. The permeability is moderate in the surface layer (0.6 to two inches per hour) and slow in the subsoil and substratum (0.06 to 0.2 inch per hour). This soil is very strongly to strongly acid (pH 4.5 to 5.5).³⁰

3.3.3 Groundwater

Groundwater in the study area occurs under both water-table and artesian conditions. Water is stored in both primary intergranular openings and in secondary openings such as fractures, joints, and solution openings. The primary avenue of groundwater movement is through the secondary openings, mainly through joints and fractures. Recharge of groundwater is from the infiltration of local precipitation downward through soils and rock to the zone of saturation. Groundwater generally moves downward and laterally from higher elevations and areas of recharge to lower elevations and areas of discharge. The discharge of groundwater may be through springs, into wells, or into wetlands or base flow of streams. In some areas where relatively impermeable beds or layers are present, groundwater may be confined within a more permeable bed, moving down-dip within the bed under artesian pressure.²²

The Conemaugh Group, which contains the Glenshaw Formation, is a productive water bearer in Somerset County. Several sandstone members may yield as much as 250 gpm and will usually supply ample quantities of water for domestic use.^{24,29} Of the 57 wells listed in the Groundwater Inventory System for Milford and Black Townships, 31 (about 54 percent) produce water from the Conemaugh Group. These wells range in depth from 37 to 439 feet, with a median depth of 123 feet. They have yields ranging from 1 to 30 gpm and have a median yield of 8 gpm. The median depth to groundwater is about 29 feet, and the median depth to consolidated bedrock is about 22 feet.²⁷

The Allegheny Group, which contains the Freeport, Kittanning, and Clarion Formations, is a good water bearer in places where it has not been dewatered by coal mining. Shales yield small supplies of water, and sandstones may yield 50 to 150 gpm.^{17,22} Of 57 wells listed in the Groundwater Inventory System for Milford and Black Townships, 23 (about 40 percent) produce water from the Allegheny Group. These wells range in depth from 46 to 204 feet, with a median depth of 96 feet. They have yields ranging from 0 to 55 gpm and a median yield of 10 gpm. The average depth to groundwater is about 43 feet, and the average depth to consolidated bedrock is about 23 feet.²⁷

The Pottsville Group can be a very productive water-bearing formation. It contains many artesian wells and some flowing wells. Some wells yield up to 100 to 400 gpm. Sandstones are the best producing members of the group.^{24,29} Only 1 of 57 wells listed in the Groundwater Inventory System for Milford and Black Townships produces from the Pottsville Group. This well is 104 feet deep and yields 10 gpm.²⁷

The Mauch Chunk Formation is capable of providing good yields of water locally where it is sandy and not too deeply buried. The limestone members of the formation may be good water producers where secondary permeability is developed by solution openings. Overall, the Mauch Chunk is generally unimportant as an aquifer in the area.^{24,29} No wells are listed in the Groundwater Inventory System for Milford and Black Townships, which produce from the Mauch Chunk Formation.²⁷

Three monitoring wells in the vicinity of the disposal pit on the site provide additional information concerning groundwater conditions at the site. Groundwater at the site occurs in the overburden and in the weathered bedrock. The depths of water inflow in the monitoring wells represent the intersection of the boreholes with either weathered rock intervals or fracture zones within these rocks. Water levels in the wells indicate a hydraulic gradient of the shallow groundwater to the east-southeast.⁹ At greater depths beneath the site, the regional groundwater flow may be to the northwest, following the general dip of the underlying rock strata.^{24,28}

The 3 on-site monitoring wells range in depth from 14 to 44 feet, with an average depth of 25.7 feet. Two of the wells yield less than five gpm. The third well yielded greater than 20 gpm when open to a depth of 44 feet and reportedly encountered flowing artesian conditions at 44 feet during drilling. After the depth was modified to 22 feet, this well yielded 2 to 3 gpm. The overburden thickness, or depth to bedrock, in the 3 wells ranges from 13.5 to 29 feet and averages 20.5 feet. The average depth to groundwater in the three wells ranges from 2.4 to 6.7 feet below the ground surface.⁹

There are more than five acres of wetlands within a three-mile radius of the site. These wetlands are hydraulically interconnected with the soils and shallow bedrock units that underlie them and serve as discharge points for groundwater.³¹

3.4 Climate and Meteorology

The Rockwood Compressor site is located in the Allegheny Plateau, which possesses a continental type of climate with changeable temperatures and more frequent precipitation than other parts of the state.³² The average annual temperature for Uniontown, Pennsylvania, located approximately 30 miles west of the site, is 52.2°F. The average annual precipitation is 40.29 inches.³³ The mean annual lake evaporation is approximately 28 inches.³⁴ Therefore, the net annual precipitation is approximately 12.29 inches per year. The 1-year, 24-hour rainfall is approximately 2.5 inches.³⁵

3.5 Land Use

The area surrounding the site is rural and is composed principally of open fields, farms, forests, and a few residences. Many active and inactive underground coal mines, strip mines, and rock quarries are also located throughout the region.¹⁷ State Game Lands No. 50 is located approximately 1.5 miles north-northeast of the site.¹

3.7 Critical Environments

According to the United States Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service, no known endangered species reside within a three-mile radius of the site. However, two federally listed endangered birds are expected to be found as transient species in the vicinity of the site. These species are the bald eagle (Haliaeetus leucocephalus) and the peregrine falcon (Falco peregrinus). There is no listed critical habitat for these species in the project area.³¹

There are no known wetlands within one mile of the site.³¹

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3.6 Population Distribution

The population estimated to live within a 1-mile radius of the site is 270 people; from 1 to 2 miles, the population is estimated to be 870 people, and from 2 to 3 miles, the population is estimated to be 948 people. Therefore, approximately 2,088 people live within a 3-mile radius of the site. These figures are based on a house count taken from the U.S.G.S. topographic quadrangles, multiplied by 3.8 people per house.¹

P
← 10
+
pa

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There are no known wetlands within one mile of the site.³¹

SECTION 4

4.0 WASTE TYPES AND QUANTITIES

Concern at the Rockwood Compressor Station involved the possibility of PCB contamination from an unlined earthen disposal pit at the station site. Disposal pits at the compressor station along the Texas Eastern Natural Gas pipeline were historically used for disposal of pipeline liquids removed from the pipeline as a routine maintenance operation (see appendix B). In 1981, Texas Eastern discovered PCB residues in the pipeline liquids. The source of the PCBs is attributed to contamination of compressor-lubricating oil from residual PCB lubricating oil that was used from 1958 until 1977.⁷ Although, Texas Eastern claims to have never disposed PCB oils and/or PCB-contaminated pipeline liquids at the Rockwood site, tests indicated some PCB contamination.⁶

As part of the 54-site screening initiated in June 1986, samples were collected at Rockwood. Analyses of surface soil samples indicated 3.6 ppm PCBs, stream sediments contained 0.26 ppm PCBs, and a drainage ditch sediment contained 0.97 ppm PCBs.³⁷

Phase I surface soil and sediment sampling was conducted during November and December 1987. Analysis of two off-site surface soil samples showed 1.4 and 1.8 ppm PCB, and two stream sediment samples showed 24 and 38 ppm PCBs.¹⁷ On April 13, 1989, Weston conducted Phase II surface and sediment sampling. Stream sediments contained PCB concentrations from 1.0 to 6.4 ppm; analysis of on-site and off-site surface soils did not detect any PCBs.²⁰

Soil boring analysis also revealed PCB contamination. One boring was made outside of on-site pit, and samples contained 2.0 to 2.1 ppm PCBs. Two borings inside the pit had samples containing 10 to 20 ppm PCBs.¹⁹

The use of the Rockwood disposal pit by the federal government during the operation of the War Emergency Pipeline during World War II is unknown.¹³

SECTION 5



**POTENTIAL HAZARDOUS WASTE SITE
SITE INSPECTION REPORT**
PART 1 - SITE LOCATION AND INSPECTION INFORMATION

I. IDENTIFICATION

01 STATE | 02 SITE NUMBER
PA | 2165

II. SITE NAME AND LOCATION

01 SITE NAME (Label, address, or identifying name of site) Rockwood Compressor Station		02 STREET, ROUTE NO., OR SPECIFIC LOCATION IDENTIFIER Township Route 512			
03 CITY Murdock		04 STATE PA	05 ZIP CODE 15501	06 COUNTY Somerset	07 COUNTY CODE 111
08 COORDINATES LATITUDE 390 56 18 LONGITUDE 790 06 12		10 TYPE OF OWNERSHIP (Check one) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. PRIVATE <input type="checkbox"/> B. FEDERAL <input type="checkbox"/> C. STATE <input type="checkbox"/> D. COUNTY <input type="checkbox"/> E. MUNICIPAL <input type="checkbox"/> F. OTHER <input type="checkbox"/> G. UNKNOWN			

III. INSPECTION INFORMATION

01 DATE OF INSPECTION N/A MONTH DAY YEAR	02 SITE STATUS <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ACTIVE <input type="checkbox"/> INACTIVE	03 YEARS OF OPERATION 1940s present BEGINNING YEAR ENDING YEAR	
04 AGENCY PERFORMING INSPECTION (Check all that apply) <input type="checkbox"/> A. EPA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B. EPA CONTRACTOR NUS Corporation <input type="checkbox"/> C. MUNICIPAL <input type="checkbox"/> D. MUNICIPAL CONTRACTOR <input type="checkbox"/> E. STATE <input type="checkbox"/> F. STATE CONTRACTOR <input type="checkbox"/> G. OTHER			

05 CHIEF INSPECTOR [REDACTED]	06 TITLE Environmental Scientist	07 ORGANIZATION NUS Corporation	08 TELEPHONE NO. [REDACTED]
09 OTHER INSPECTORS	10 TITLE	11 ORGANIZATION	12 TELEPHONE NO.

13 SITE REPRESENTATIVES INTERVIEWED	14 TITLE	15 ADDRESS	16 TELEPHONE NO.

17 ACCESS GAINED BY N/A <input type="checkbox"/> PERMISSION <input type="checkbox"/> WARRANT	18 TIME OF INSPECTION N/A	19 WEATHER CONDITIONS N/A
--	------------------------------	------------------------------

IV. INFORMATION AVAILABLE FROM

01 CONTACT [REDACTED]	02 OF (Agency/Organization) US EPA	03 TELEPHONE NO. [REDACTED]
04 PERSON RESPONSIBLE FOR SITE INSPECTION FORM Jeffrey Miller	05 AGENCY NUS	06 ORGANIZATION FIT 3
07 TELEPHONE NO. 9215) 687-9510	08 DATE 2/23/90	



POTENTIAL HAZARDOUS WASTE SITE
SITE INSPECTION REPORT

PART 3 - DESCRIPTION OF HAZARDOUS CONDITIONS AND INCIDENTS

I. IDENTIFICATION

01 STATE 02 SITE NUMBER
PA 2165

II. HAZARDOUS CONDITIONS AND INCIDENTS Continued

01 ☐ J. DAMAGE TO FLORA
04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

02 ☐ OBSERVED (DATE: _____) ☐ POTENTIAL ☐ ALLEGED

None reported or observed.

01 ☐ K. DAMAGE TO FAUNA
04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION (INCLUDE NUMBER OF SPECIES)

02 ☐ OBSERVED (DATE: _____) ☐ POTENTIAL ☐ ALLEGED

None reported or observed.

01 ☐ L. CONTAMINATION OF FOOD CHAIN
04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

02 ☐ OBSERVED (DATE: _____) ☐ POTENTIAL ☐ ALLEGED

None reported or observed.

01 ☐ M. UNSTABLE CONTAINMENT OF WASTES
Excludes: Spills, leaks, releases, & storage drums

02 ☐ OBSERVED (DATE: _____) ☐ POTENTIAL ☐ ALLEGED

03 POPULATION POTENTIALLY AFFECTED: 270 / 1-mile 04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

Pipeline liquids containing PCBs and volatile organic compounds are present in a covered unlined disposal pit on-site. Elevated levels of PCBs were found in an off-site drainage pathway.

01 ☐ N. DAMAGE TO OFF-SITE PROPERTY
04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

02 ☐ OBSERVED (DATE: _____) ☐ POTENTIAL ☐ ALLEGED

None reported or observed.

01 ☐ O. CONTAMINATION OF SEWERS, STORM DRAINS, WWTPS
04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

02 ☐ OBSERVED (DATE: _____) ☐ POTENTIAL ☐ ALLEGED

None reported or observed.

01 ☐ P. ILLEGAL/UNAUTHORIZED DUMPING
04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

02 ☐ OBSERVED (DATE: _____) ☐ POTENTIAL ☐ ALLEGED

None reported or observed.

05 DESCRIPTION OF ANY OTHER KNOWN, POTENTIAL, OR ALLEGED HAZARDS

None reported or observed.

III. TOTAL POPULATION POTENTIALLY AFFECTED: 2088

IV. COMMENTS

None.

V. SOURCES OF INFORMATION (Cite sources, personnel, & dates when known; include dates of reports)

William F. Graham, Soil Scientist Facilities Section, Bureau of Waste Management to Bob Orwin, Chief, Program Evaluation, Bureau of Waste Management, Correspondence. September 25, 1987.
NUS FIT 3. Site inspection. F3-8910-16. February 23, 1990.



POTENTIAL HAZARDOUS WASTE SITE
SITE INSPECTION
PART 4 - PERMIT AND DESCRIPTIVE INFORMATION

I. IDENTIFICATION
01 STATE 02 SITE NUMBER
PA 2165

II. PERMIT INFORMATION

01 TYPE OF PERMIT ISSUED <small>Check all that apply</small>	02 PERMIT NUMBER	03 DATE ISSUED	04 EXPIRATION DATE	05 COMMENTS
<input type="checkbox"/> A. NPOES				
<input type="checkbox"/> B. UIC				
<input type="checkbox"/> C. AIR				
<input type="checkbox"/> D. RCRA				
<input type="checkbox"/> E. RCRA INTERIM STATUS				
<input type="checkbox"/> F. SPCC PLAN				
<input type="checkbox"/> G. STATE <small>Seepage</small>				
<input type="checkbox"/> H. LOCAL <small>Seepage</small>				
<input type="checkbox"/> I. OTHER <small>Seepage</small>				
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> J. NONE				

III. SITE DESCRIPTION

01 STORAGE/ DISPOSAL <small>Check all that apply</small>	02 AMOUNT	03 UNIT OF MEASURE	04 TREATMENT <small>Check all that apply</small>	05 OTHER
<input type="checkbox"/> A. SURFACE IMPOUNDMENT			<input type="checkbox"/> A. INCINERATION <small>None</small>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. BUILDINGS ON SITE
<input type="checkbox"/> B. PILES			<input type="checkbox"/> B. UNDERGROUND INJECTION	
<input type="checkbox"/> C. DRUMS, ABOVE GROUND			<input type="checkbox"/> C. CHEMICAL/PHYSICAL	
<input type="checkbox"/> D. TANK, ABOVE GROUND			<input type="checkbox"/> D. BIOLOGICAL	
<input type="checkbox"/> E. TANK, BELOW GROUND			<input type="checkbox"/> E. WASTE OIL PROCESSING	
<input type="checkbox"/> F. LANDFILL			<input type="checkbox"/> F. SOLVENT RECOVERY	
<input type="checkbox"/> G. LANDFARM			<input type="checkbox"/> G. OTHER RECYCLING/RECOVERY	
<input type="checkbox"/> H. OPEN DUMP			<input type="checkbox"/> H. OTHER <small>Seepage</small>	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> I. OTHER <small>Seepage</small> <u>unlined pit</u>	unknown			

07 COMMENTS

None

IV. CONTAINMENT

01 CONTAINMENT OF WASTES Check one

☐ A. ADEQUATE, SECURE ☐ B. MODERATE ☒ C. INADEQUATE, POOR ☐ D. INSECURE, UNSOUND, DANGEROUS

02 DESCRIPTION OF DRUMS, DRUMS, LINES, BARRIERS, ETC.

Sample analysis shows PCBs in soil borings outside the pit boundary and in stream sediment.

V. ACCESSIBILITY

01 WASTE EASILY ACCESSIBLE: ☐ YES ☒ NO

02 COMMENTS

PCBs were observed in stream sediment outside the fenced site.

VI. SOURCES OF INFORMATION (Cite sources of information, e.g., field notes, aerial photography, etc.)

William F. Graham, Soil Scientist Facilities Section, Bureau of Waste Management to Bob Orwin, Chief, Program Evaluation, Bureau of Waste Management, Correspondence. September 25, 1987
NUS FIT 3. Site inspection. F3-8910-16. February 23, 1990.



POTENTIAL HAZARDOUS WASTE SITE
SITE INSPECTION REPORT
PART 5 - WATER, DEMOGRAPHIC, AND ENVIRONMENTAL DATA

I. IDENTIFICATION

01 STATE 02 SITE NUMBER
PA 2165

II. DRINKING WATER SUPPLY

01 TYPE OF DRINKING SUPPLY <small>Check as appropriate</small>	02 STATUS	03 DISTANCE TO SITE															
<table><tr><td>SURFACE</td><td>WELL</td></tr><tr><td>COMMUNITY A. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td><td>B. <input type="checkbox"/></td></tr><tr><td>NON-COMMUNITY C. <input type="checkbox"/></td><td>D. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td></tr></table>	SURFACE	WELL	COMMUNITY A. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	B. <input type="checkbox"/>	NON-COMMUNITY C. <input type="checkbox"/>	D. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<table><tr><td>ENDANGERED</td><td>AFFECTED</td><td>MONITORED</td></tr><tr><td>A. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td><td>B. <input type="checkbox"/></td><td>C. <input type="checkbox"/></td></tr><tr><td>D. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td><td>E. <input type="checkbox"/></td><td>F. <input type="checkbox"/></td></tr></table>	ENDANGERED	AFFECTED	MONITORED	A. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	B. <input type="checkbox"/>	C. <input type="checkbox"/>	D. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	E. <input type="checkbox"/>	F. <input type="checkbox"/>	A. <u>>5</u> (mi) B. <u>750 feet</u> (mi)
SURFACE	WELL																
COMMUNITY A. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	B. <input type="checkbox"/>																
NON-COMMUNITY C. <input type="checkbox"/>	D. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>																
ENDANGERED	AFFECTED	MONITORED															
A. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	B. <input type="checkbox"/>	C. <input type="checkbox"/>															
D. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	E. <input type="checkbox"/>	F. <input type="checkbox"/>															

III. GROUNDWATER

01 GROUNDWATER USE IN VICINITY <small>(Check one)</small>				
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. ONLY SOURCE FOR DRINKING <input type="checkbox"/> B. DRINKING <small>(Other sources available)</small> COMMERCIAL, INDUSTRIAL, IRRIGATION <small>(No other water sources available)</small> <input type="checkbox"/> C. COMMERCIAL, INDUSTRIAL, IRRIGATION <small>(Limited other sources available)</small> <input type="checkbox"/> D. NOT USED, UNUSEABLE				
02 POPULATION SERVED BY GROUND WATER <u>608</u>		03 DISTANCE TO NEAREST DRINKING WATER WELL <u>750 feet</u> (mi)		
04 DEPTH TO GROUNDWATER <u>2.4 to 6.7</u> m	05 DIRECTION OF GROUNDWATER FLOW <u>east to southeast</u>	06 DEPTH TO AQUIFER OF CONCERN <u>2.4 to 6.7</u> m	07 POTENTIAL YIELD OF AQUIFER <u>< 7200</u> (gpd)	08 SOLE SOURCE AQUIFER <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO

10 RECHARGE AREA	11 DISCHARGE AREA
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES COMMENTS Infiltration of precipitation on site.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES COMMENTS Spring approximately 150 feet southeast and downslope from disposal pit.
<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> NO

IV. SURFACE WATER

01 SURFACE WATER USE <small>(Check one)</small>		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. RESERVOIR, RECREATION, DRINKING WATER SOURCE <input type="checkbox"/> B. IRRIGATION, ECONOMICALLY IMPORTANT RESOURCES <input type="checkbox"/> C. COMMERCIAL, INDUSTRIAL <input type="checkbox"/> D. NOT CURRENTLY USED		
02 AFFECTED/POTENTIALLY AFFECTED BODIES OF WATER		
NAME:	AFFECTED	DISTANCE TO SITE
<u>Wilson Creek</u>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>1.2</u> (mi)
<u>Unnamed tributary to Wilson Creek</u>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>.2</u> (mi)
	<input type="checkbox"/>	

V. DEMOGRAPHIC AND PROPERTY INFORMATION

01 TOTAL POPULATION WITHIN			02 DISTANCE TO NEAREST POPULATION
ONE (1) MILE OF SITE A. <u>270</u> <small>NO. OF PERSONS</small>	TWO (2) MILES OF SITE B. <u>1,140</u> <small>NO. OF PERSONS</small>	THREE (3) MILES OF SITE C. <u>2,088</u> <small>NO. OF PERSONS</small>	<u>.2</u> (mi)
03 NUMBER OF BUILDINGS WITHIN TWO (2) MILES OF SITE <u>300</u>		04 DISTANCE TO NEAREST OFF-SITE BUILDING <u>.2</u> (mi)	

05 POPULATION WITHIN VICINITY OF SITE (Provide narrative description of nature of population within vicinity of site, e.g., rural, urban, densely populated urban area)

The area surrounding the site is mostly rural, composed of open fields, farms, forests and scattered residences.



POTENTIAL HAZARDOUS WASTE SITE
SITE INSPECTION REPORT
PART 5 - WATER, DEMOGRAPHIC, AND ENVIRONMENTAL DATA

1. IDENTIFICATION
01 STATE 02 SITE NUMBER
PA 2165

VI. ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION

01 PERMEABILITY OF UNSATURATED ZONE (Check one)

☐ A. $10^{-4} - 10^{-6}$ cm/sec ☐ B. $10^{-4} - 10^{-6}$ cm/sec ☒ C. $10^{-4} - 10^{-3}$ cm/sec ☐ D. GREATER THAN 10^{-3} cm/sec

10-5-10-3 cm/sec

02 PERMEABILITY OF BEDROCK (Check one)

☐ A. IMPERMEABLE ☐ B. RELATIVELY IMPERMEABLE ☐ C. RELATIVELY PERMEABLE ☐ D. VERY PERMEABLE
Less than 10^{-6} cm/sec $10^{-6} - 10^{-9}$ cm/sec $10^{-9} - 10^{-4}$ cm/sec Greater than 10^{-4} cm/sec

10-5-10-3 cm/sec

03 DEPTH TO BEDROCK

20.5 (m)

04 DEPTH OF CONTAMINATED SOIL ZONE

unknown (m)

05 SOIL, dm

4.0 to 5.5

06 NET PRECIPITATION

12.29 (in)

07 ONE YEAR 24 HOUR RAINFALL

2.5 (in)

08 SLOPE

SITE SLOPE
6 %

DIRECTION OF SITE SLOPE
east to southeast

TERRAIN AVERAGE SLOPE
6 %

09 FLOOD POTENTIAL

SITE IS IN N/A YEAR FLOODPLAIN

10

☐ SITE IS ON BARRIER ISLAND, COASTAL HIGH HAZARD AREA, RIVERINE FLOODWAY

11 DISTANCE TO WETLANDS (3 are minimum)

ESTUARINE

N/A

OTHER

A. (mi)

B. (mi)

12 DISTANCE TO CRITICAL HABITAT (if endangered species)

N/A

(mi)

ENDANGERED SPECIES:

13 LAND USE IN VICINITY

DISTANCE TO:

COMMERCIAL/INDUSTRIAL

RESIDENTIAL AREAS, NATIONAL/STATE PARKS,
FORESTS, OR WILDLIFE RESERVES

AGRICULTURAL LANDS
PRIME AG LAND AG LAND

A. 1/2 (mi)

B. < 1/4 (mi)

C. N/A (mi) D. < 1 (mi)

14 DESCRIPTION OF SITE IN RELATION TO SURROUNDING TOPOGRAPHY

The site is situated on an open hillside with a gentle eastward slope. Elevations in the vicinity of the site range from approximately 1,900 feet above mean sea level (MSL) at Coxes Creek less than one mile northwest of the site to approximately 2,260 feet above MSL at the crest of the hill south of the site. Relief on the site is about 60 feet, with the lowest point in the eastern corner (elevation 2,180 feet above MSL) and the highest point in the southern corner (elevation 2,240 feet above MSL).

VII. SOURCES OF INFORMATION (Cite specific references, e.g., field notes, agency reports, reports)

Roy F. Weston, Incorporated. Review and evaluation of the Phase I Groundwater Monitoring and Assessment Program. Est. August 1988.



POTENTIAL HAZARDOUS WASTE SITE
SITE INSPECTION REPORT
PART 8 - SAMPLE AND FIELD INFORMATION

L IDENTIFICATION

01 STATE | 02 SITE NUMBER
PA | 2165

II. SAMPLES TAKEN N/A

SAMPLE TYPE	01 NUMBER OF SAMPLES TAKEN	02 SAMPLES SENT TO	03 ESTIMATED DATE RESULTS AVAILABLE
GROUNDWATER			
SURFACE WATER			
WASTE			
AIR			
RUNOFF			
SPILL			
SOIL			
VEGETATION			
OTHER			

III. FIELD MEASUREMENTS TAKEN N/A

01 TYPE	02 COMMENTS

IV. PHOTOGRAPHS AND MAPS

01 TYPE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GROUND <input type="checkbox"/> AERIAL	02 IN CUSTODY OF <u>NUS FIT 3 and EPA files</u> <small>NAME OF ORGANIZATION OR INDIVIDUAL</small>
03 MAPS <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO	04 LOCATION OF MAPS <u>NUS FIT 3 and NUS files</u>

V. OTHER FIELD DATA COLLECTED (Provide reference numbers) N/A

None

VI. SOURCES OF INFORMATION (Cite sources, references, etc., used for, listing sources, reports)

NUS FIT. Site inspection. TDD No. F3-8910-16. February 23, 1990.



POTENTIAL HAZARDOUS WASTE SITE
SITE INSPECTION REPORT
PART 7 - OWNER INFORMATION

L IDENTIFICATION

01 STATE 02 SITE NUMBER
PA 2165

II. CURRENT OWNER(S)				PARENT COMPANY (if applicable)			
01 NAME		02 D + S NUMBER		05 NAME		06 D + S NUMBER	
Texas Eastern Gas Pipeline Company				Texas Eastern Transmission Corporation			
03 STREET ADDRESS (P.O. Box, Apt #, etc.)		04 SIC CODE		10 STREET ADDRESS (P.O. Box, Apt #, etc.)		11 SIC CODE	
P.O. Box 2521				P.O. Box 2521			
08 CITY		09 STATE	07 ZIP CODE	12 CITY		13 STATE	14 ZIP CODE
Houston		TX	77252-2521	Houston		TX	77252-2521
01 NAME		02 D + S NUMBER		05 NAME		06 D + S NUMBER	
03 STREET ADDRESS (P.O. Box, Apt #, etc.)		04 SIC CODE		10 STREET ADDRESS (P.O. Box, Apt #, etc.)		11 SIC CODE	
08 CITY		09 STATE	07 ZIP CODE	12 CITY		13 STATE	14 ZIP CODE
01 NAME		02 D + S NUMBER		05 NAME		06 D + S NUMBER	
03 STREET ADDRESS (P.O. Box, Apt #, etc.)		04 SIC CODE		10 STREET ADDRESS (P.O. Box, Apt #, etc.)		11 SIC CODE	
08 CITY		09 STATE	07 ZIP CODE	12 CITY		13 STATE	14 ZIP CODE
01 NAME		02 D + S NUMBER		05 NAME		06 D + S NUMBER	
03 STREET ADDRESS (P.O. Box, Apt #, etc.)		04 SIC CODE		10 STREET ADDRESS (P.O. Box, Apt #, etc.)		11 SIC CODE	
08 CITY		09 STATE	07 ZIP CODE	12 CITY		13 STATE	14 ZIP CODE
III. PREVIOUS OWNER(S) (Last owner previous owner)				IV. REALTY OWNER(S) (If applicable: see owner previous owner)			
01 NAME		02 D + S NUMBER		01 NAME		02 D + S NUMBER	
U.S. Government				N/A			
03 STREET ADDRESS (P.O. Box, Apt #, etc.)		04 SIC CODE		03 STREET ADDRESS (P.O. Box, Apt #, etc.)		04 SIC CODE	
08 CITY		09 STATE	07 ZIP CODE	08 CITY		09 STATE	07 ZIP CODE
01 NAME		02 D + S NUMBER		01 NAME		02 D + S NUMBER	
N/A				N/A			
03 STREET ADDRESS (P.O. Box, Apt #, etc.)		04 SIC CODE		03 STREET ADDRESS (P.O. Box, Apt #, etc.)		04 SIC CODE	
08 CITY		09 STATE	07 ZIP CODE	08 CITY		09 STATE	07 ZIP CODE
01 NAME		02 D + S NUMBER		01 NAME		02 D + S NUMBER	
N/A				N/A			
03 STREET ADDRESS (P.O. Box, Apt #, etc.)		04 SIC CODE		03 STREET ADDRESS (P.O. Box, Apt #, etc.)		04 SIC CODE	
08 CITY		09 STATE	07 ZIP CODE	08 CITY		09 STATE	07 ZIP CODE

V. SOURCES OF INFORMATION (City, County, Federal, State, Local, Other, Other, Other, Other)

William F. Graham, Soil Scientist Facilities Section, Bureau of Waste Management to Bob Orwin,
Chief, Program Evaluation, Bureau of Waste Management, Correspondence. September 25, 1987
NUS FIT 3. Site inspection. F3-8910-16. February 23, 1990.



POTENTIAL HAZARDOUS WASTE SITE
SITE INSPECTION REPORT
PART 8 - OPERATOR INFORMATION

I. IDENTIFICATION

Q1 STATE | Q2 SITE NUMBER
PA | 2165

II. CURRENT OPERATOR <small>(Provide if different from owner)</small>				OPERATOR'S PARENT COMPANY <small>(if applicable)</small>			
Q1 NAME Texas Eastern Gas Pipeline Company		Q2 D + S NUMBER		Q10 NAME Texas Eastern Transmission Corporation		Q11 D + S NUMBER	
Q3 STREET ADDRESS <small>(P.O. Box, APO #, etc.)</small> P.O. Box 2521		Q4 SIC CODE		Q12 STREET ADDRESS <small>(P.O. Box, APO #, etc.)</small> P.O. Box 2521		Q13 SIC CODE	
Q6 CITY Houston		Q8 STATE TX	Q7 ZIP CODE 77252-2521	Q14 CITY Houston		Q15 STATE TX	Q16 ZIP CODE 77252-2521
Q5 YEARS OF OPERATION 1940s-Present		Q9 NAME OF OWNER Texas Eastern Gas Pipeline Company					

III. PREVIOUS OPERATOR(S) <small>(Last three previous sites, regardless of whether from owner)</small>				PREVIOUS OPERATORS' PARENT COMPANIES <small>(if applicable)</small>			
Q1 NAME U.S. Government		Q2 D + S NUMBER		Q10 NAME N/A		Q11 D + S NUMBER	
Q3 STREET ADDRESS <small>(P.O. Box, APO #, etc.)</small>		Q4 SIC CODE		Q12 STREET ADDRESS <small>(P.O. Box, APO #, etc.)</small>		Q13 SIC CODE	
Q6 CITY		Q8 STATE	Q7 ZIP CODE	Q14 CITY		Q15 STATE	Q16 ZIP CODE
Q5 YEARS OF OPERATION 1940s		Q9 NAME OF OWNER DURING THIS PERIOD					
Q1 NAME		Q2 D + S NUMBER		Q10 NAME		Q11 D + S NUMBER	
Q3 STREET ADDRESS <small>(P.O. Box, APO #, etc.)</small>		Q4 SIC CODE		Q12 STREET ADDRESS <small>(P.O. Box, APO #, etc.)</small>		Q13 SIC CODE	
Q6 CITY		Q8 STATE	Q7 ZIP CODE	Q14 CITY		Q15 STATE	Q16 ZIP CODE
Q5 YEARS OF OPERATION		Q9 NAME OF OWNER DURING THIS PERIOD					
Q1 NAME		Q2 D + S NUMBER		Q10 NAME		Q11 D + S NUMBER	
Q3 STREET ADDRESS <small>(P.O. Box, APO #, etc.)</small>		Q4 SIC CODE		Q12 STREET ADDRESS <small>(P.O. Box, APO #, etc.)</small>		Q13 SIC CODE	
Q6 CITY		Q8 STATE	Q7 ZIP CODE	Q14 CITY		Q15 STATE	Q16 ZIP CODE
Q5 YEARS OF OPERATION		Q9 NAME OF OWNER DURING THIS PERIOD					

IV. SOURCES OF INFORMATION (City, county, newspaper, etc., state, federal, private, etc., source)

William F. Graham, Soil Scientist Facilities Section, Bureau of Waste Management to Bob Orwin, Chief, Program Evaluation, Bureau of Waste Management, Correspondence. September 25, 1987.
NUS FIT 3. Site Inspection. F3-8910-16. February 23, 1990.



POTENTIAL HAZARDOUS WASTE SITE
SITE INSPECTION REPORT
PART 9 - GENERATOR/TRANSPORTER INFORMATION

IDENTIFICATION
01 STATE 02 SITE NUMBER
PA 2165

II. ON-SITE GENERATOR

01 NAME Texas Eastern Gas Pipeline Company		02 D + S NUMBER	
03 STREET ADDRESS (P.O. Box, APO #, etc.) P.O. Box 2521		04 SIC CODE	
05 CITY Houston	06 STATE TX	07 ZIP CODE 77252-2521	

III. OFF-SITE GENERATOR(S)

01 NAME N/A		02 D + S NUMBER		01 NAME		02 D + S NUMBER	
03 STREET ADDRESS (P.O. Box, APO #, etc.)		04 SIC CODE		03 STREET ADDRESS (P.O. Box, APO #, etc.)		04 SIC CODE	
05 CITY		06 STATE 07 ZIP CODE		05 CITY		06 STATE 07 ZIP CODE	
01 NAME		02 D + S NUMBER		01 NAME		02 D + S NUMBER	
03 STREET ADDRESS (P.O. Box, APO #, etc.)		04 SIC CODE		03 STREET ADDRESS (P.O. Box, APO #, etc.)		04 SIC CODE	
05 CITY		06 STATE 07 ZIP CODE		05 CITY		06 STATE 07 ZIP CODE	

IV. TRANSPORTER(S)

01 NAME N/A		02 D + S NUMBER		01 NAME		02 D + S NUMBER	
03 STREET ADDRESS (P.O. Box, APO #, etc.)		04 SIC CODE		03 STREET ADDRESS (P.O. Box, APO #, etc.)		04 SIC CODE	
05 CITY		06 STATE 07 ZIP CODE		05 CITY		06 STATE 07 ZIP CODE	
01 NAME		02 D + S NUMBER		01 NAME		02 D + S NUMBER	
03 STREET ADDRESS (P.O. Box, APO #, etc.)		04 SIC CODE		03 STREET ADDRESS (P.O. Box, APO #, etc.)		04 SIC CODE	
05 CITY		06 STATE 07 ZIP CODE		05 CITY		06 STATE 07 ZIP CODE	

V. SOURCES OF INFORMATION (Can be repeated for multiple sources, e.g., owner, operator, employee, resident)

NUS FIT 3. Site Inspection. F3-8910-16, February 23, 1990.



POTENTIAL HAZARDOUS WASTE SITE
SITE INSPECTION REPORT
PART 10 - PAST RESPONSE ACTIVITIES

L IDENTIFICATION
01 STATE 02 SITE NUMBER
PA 2165

II. PAST RESPONSE ACTIVITIES

01 <input type="checkbox"/> A. WATER SUPPLY CLOSED 04 DESCRIPTION N/A	02 DATE _____	03 AGENCY _____
01 <input type="checkbox"/> B. TEMPORARY WATER SUPPLY PROVIDED 04 DESCRIPTION N/A	02 DATE _____	03 AGENCY _____
01 <input type="checkbox"/> C. PERMANENT WATER SUPPLY PROVIDED 04 DESCRIPTION N/A	02 DATE _____	03 AGENCY _____
01 <input type="checkbox"/> D. SPILLED MATERIAL REMOVED 04 DESCRIPTION N/A	02 DATE _____	03 AGENCY _____
01 <input type="checkbox"/> E. CONTAMINATED SOIL REMOVED 04 DESCRIPTION N/A	02 DATE _____	03 AGENCY _____
01 <input type="checkbox"/> F. WASTE REPACKAGED 04 DESCRIPTION N/A	02 DATE _____	03 AGENCY _____
01 <input type="checkbox"/> G. WASTE DISPOSED ELSEWHERE 04 DESCRIPTION N/A	02 DATE _____	03 AGENCY _____
01 <input type="checkbox"/> H. ON SITE BURIAL 04 DESCRIPTION N/A	02 DATE _____	03 AGENCY _____
01 <input type="checkbox"/> I. IN SITU CHEMICAL TREATMENT 04 DESCRIPTION N/A	02 DATE _____	03 AGENCY _____
01 <input type="checkbox"/> J. IN SITU BIOLOGICAL TREATMENT 04 DESCRIPTION N/A	02 DATE _____	03 AGENCY _____
01 <input type="checkbox"/> K. IN SITU PHYSICAL TREATMENT 04 DESCRIPTION N/A	02 DATE _____	03 AGENCY _____
01 <input type="checkbox"/> L. ENCAPSULATION 04 DESCRIPTION N/A	02 DATE _____	03 AGENCY _____
01 <input type="checkbox"/> M. EMERGENCY WASTE TREATMENT 04 DESCRIPTION N/A	02 DATE _____	03 AGENCY _____
01 <input type="checkbox"/> N. CUTOFF WALLS 04 DESCRIPTION N/A	02 DATE _____	03 AGENCY _____
01 <input type="checkbox"/> O. EMERGENCY DIKING/SURFACE WATER DIVERSION 04 DESCRIPTION N/A	02 DATE _____	03 AGENCY _____
01 <input type="checkbox"/> P. CUTOFF TRENCHES/SUMP 04 DESCRIPTION N/A	02 DATE _____	03 AGENCY _____
01 <input type="checkbox"/> Q. SUBSURFACE CUTOFF WALL 04 DESCRIPTION N/A	02 DATE _____	03 AGENCY _____



POTENTIAL HAZARDOUS WASTE SITE
SITE INSPECTION REPORT
PART 10 - PAST RESPONSE ACTIVITIES

I. IDENTIFICATION

01 STATE 02 SITE NUMBER
PA 2165

II PAST RESPONSE ACTIVITIES (Continued)

01 ☐ R. BARRIER WALLS CONSTRUCTED
04 DESCRIPTION
N/A

02 DATE _____

03 AGENCY _____

01 ☐ S. CAPPING/COVERING
04 DESCRIPTION
N/A

02 DATE _____

03 AGENCY _____

01 ☐ T. BULK TANKAGE REPAIRED
04 DESCRIPTION
N/A

02 DATE _____

03 AGENCY _____

01 ☐ U. GROUT CURTAIN CONSTRUCTED
04 DESCRIPTION
N/A

02 DATE _____

03 AGENCY _____

01 ☐ V. BOTTOM SEALED
04 DESCRIPTION
N/A

02 DATE _____

03 AGENCY _____

01 ☐ W. GAS CONTROL
04 DESCRIPTION
N/A

02 DATE _____

03 AGENCY _____

01 ☐ X. FIRE CONTROL
04 DESCRIPTION
N/A

02 DATE _____

03 AGENCY _____

01 ☐ Y. LEACHATE TREATMENT
04 DESCRIPTION
N/A

02 DATE _____

03 AGENCY _____

01 ☐ Z. AREA EVACUATED
04 DESCRIPTION
N/A

02 DATE _____

03 AGENCY _____

01 ☐ 1. ACCESS TO SITE RESTRICTED
04 DESCRIPTION
N/A

02 DATE _____

03 AGENCY _____

01 ☐ 2. POPULATION RELOCATED
04 DESCRIPTION
N/A

02 DATE _____

03 AGENCY _____

01 ☐ 3. OTHER REMEDIAL ACTIVITIES
04 DESCRIPTION
N/A

02 DATE _____

03 AGENCY _____

III. SOURCES OF INFORMATION (Use separate responses, if applicable, under each source.)

NUS FIT 3. Site Inspection. F3-8910-16, February 23, 1990.



POTENTIAL HAZARDOUS WASTE SITE
SITE INSPECTION REPORT
PART 11 - ENFORCEMENT INFORMATION

I. IDENTIFICATION	
01 STATE	02 SITE NUMBER
PA	2165

II. ENFORCEMENT INFORMATION

01 PAST REGULATORY/ENFORCEMENT ACTION ☒ YES ☐ NO

02 DESCRIPTION OF FEDERAL, STATE, LOCAL REGULATORY/ENFORCEMENT ACTION

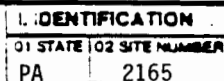
Texas Eastern entered into a Consent Order with PA DER, on April 1, 1987 that established a comprehensive phased program to assess environmental conditions at and around the 18 station sites along the Texas Eastern pipeline in Pennsylvania.

On March 15, 1988, PA DER issued to Texas Eastern a unilateral administrative order for disposal area assessment and remediation. This order required Texas Eastern to investigate, characterize, and remediate any additional pits and other areas identified by Texas Eastern not addressed by the April 1, 1987 Consent Order.

III. SOURCES OF INFORMATION CAN ADVERSE / UNDESIRABLE, A.G., ALSO ARE, ADVERSE EFFECTS / CONSEQUENCES

Texas Eastern Gas Pipeline Company. Detailed Plan for the Investigation and Characterization identified areas at Texas Eastern's Pennsylvania sites. May 16, 1988.

NUS FIT 3. Site Inspection. F3-8910-16, February 23, 1990.





POTENTIAL HAZARDOUS WASTE SITE
SITE INSPECTION REPORT
PART 3 - DESCRIPTION OF HAZARDOUS CONDITIONS AND INCIDENTS

1. IDENTIFICATION

01 STATE: 02 SITE NUMBER
PA 2165

L. HAZARDOUS CONDITIONS AND INCIDENTS

01 ☐ A. GROUNDWATER CONTAMINATION

03 POPULATION POTENTIALLY AFFECTED: 608

02 ☐ OBSERVED (DATE: _____)

☒ POTENTIAL

☐ ALLEGED

04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

PCBs detected in on-site pit boring could potentially contaminate groundwater. Soil boring samples revealed the presence of PCBs at 10 to 24 ppm and slightly elevated levels of volatile organic compounds.

01 ☐ B. SURFACE WATER CONTAMINATION

03 POPULATION POTENTIALLY AFFECTED: 2088

02 ☐ OBSERVED (DATE: _____)

☒ POTENTIAL

☐ ALLEGED

04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

PCBs from possible waste dumping into disposal pit have contaminated stream sediment at levels up to 38 ppm.

01 ☐ C. CONTAMINATION OF AIR

03 POPULATION POTENTIALLY AFFECTED: _____

02 ☐ OBSERVED (DATE: _____)

☐ POTENTIAL

☐ ALLEGED

04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

None reported or observed.

01 ☐ D. FIRE/EXPLOSIVE CONDITIONS

03 POPULATION POTENTIALLY AFFECTED: _____

02 ☐ OBSERVED (DATE: _____)

☐ POTENTIAL

☐ ALLEGED

04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

None reported or observed.

01 ☐ E. DIRECT CONTACT

03 POPULATION POTENTIALLY AFFECTED: 270/1mile

02 ☐ OBSERVED (DATE: _____)

☒ POTENTIAL

☐ ALLEGED

04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

PCBs from possible waste dumping into a disposal pit or on the soil have been detected outside the fenced site in stream sediment at levels up to 38 ppm.

01 ☒ F. CONTAMINATION OF SOIL

03 AREA POTENTIALLY AFFECTED: 19 Acres

02 ☐ OBSERVED (DATE: _____)

☒ POTENTIAL

☐ ALLEGED

04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

Low concentrations of PCBs, butanone, styrene, 2-methylnaphthalene, and naphthalene have been detected in soil boring and stream sediment samples.

01 ☐ H. WORKER EXPOSURE/INJURY

03 WORKERS POTENTIALLY AFFECTED: _____

02 ☐ OBSERVED (DATE: _____)

☐ POTENTIAL

☐ ALLEGED

04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

None reported or observed.

01 ☐ I. POPULATION EXPOSURE/INJURY

03 POPULATION POTENTIALLY AFFECTED: _____

02 ☐ OBSERVED (DATE: _____)

☐ POTENTIAL

☐ ALLEGED

04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

None reported or observed.

SECTION 6

6.0 REFERENCES FOR SECTIONS 1.0 THROUGH 5.0

1. United States Geological Survey. Murdock, Pennsylvania Quadrangle, 7.5 Minute Series. Topographic Map. 1968, photorevised 1981. Combined with Rockwood, Pennsylvania Quadrangle, 7.5 Minute Series. Topographic Map. 1968, photorevised 1981.
2. NUS Corporation. Review of Texas Eastern Compressor Stations in Pennsylvania. TDD No. F3-8702-19, March 9, 1987.
3. William Shawley, Bureau of Solid Waste Management. Narrative Summary. June 16, 1987.
4. Roy F. Weston. Groundwater Assessment and Monitoring Work Plan. March 1987.
5. Roy F. Weston. Pit Cleanup Program for the Pennsylvania Sites. January 28, 1988.
6. Manges, Eric, Hydrogeologist, Bureau of Waste Management, to A.D. Orlando, Chief, Operations Section. Correspondence. December 7, 1987.
7. Kirby, Calvin L. III, Solid Waste Specialist, Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Resources, Harrisburg Region. Preliminary Assessment of Texas Eastern Pipeline Company, Chambersburg Station No. 23. March 6, 1987
8. Texas Eastern Gas Pipeline Company. Detailed Plan for the Investigation and Characterization of Identified Areas at Texas Eastern's Pennsylvania Sites. May 16, 1988.
9. Roy F. Weston. Review and Evaluation of Phase I Groundwater Monitoring and Assessment Program. Undated.
10. Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Resources. Texas Eastern Pipeline Company. Update. March 14, 1988.
11. Subcommittee on Superfund and Environmental Oversight. Report Concerning the Performance of the Environmental Protection Agency in the Matter of the Texas Eastern Gas Pipeline Company. February 1988.

APPENDIX A

34. United States Department of Commerce. Climatic Atlas of the United States. Mean Annual Lake Evaporation. National Climatic Center, Asheville North Carolina. 1979.
35. United States Department of Commerce. Climatic Atlas of the United States. One-Year, 24-Hour Rainfall. National Climatic Center, Asheville, North Carolina. 1979.
36. Perry Edward W., Active Supervisor, United States Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service, to Garth Glenn, NUS FIT 3. Correspondence. November 13, 1989.
37. Roy F. Weston, Incorporated. Preliminary Report of Sampling Program at Texas Eastern Company Site. December 1986.

24. Flint, Norman K., Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Resources, Bureau of Topographic and Geologic Survey. Geology and Mineral Resources of Southern Somerset County, Pennsylvania. County Report 56A, 1965.
25. United States Geological Survey. Markleton, Pennsylvania Quadrangle, 7.5 Minute Series. Topographic Map. 1968, photorevised 1973.
26. United States Geological Survey. Bakersville, Pennsylvania Quadrangle, 7.5 Minute Series. Topographic Map. 1967, photorevised 1973.
27. Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Resources, Bureau of Topographic and Geologic Survey. Groundwater Inventory System of Somerset County. May 1984.
28. Manges, Eric T., Hydrogeologist, Bureau of Waste Management, Southwestern Regional Office, to Terry R. Fabian, Regional Environmental Protection Director, Southwestern Regional Office. Correspondence. March 6, 1987.
29. Lohman, Stanley W., Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Resources, Bureau of Topographic and Geologic Survey. Groundwater in South-Central Pennsylvania. Water Resource Report 5, 1938.
30. United States Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service. Soil Survey of Somerset County, Pennsylvania. 1983.
31. United States Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service. Murdock, Pennsylvania Quadrangle. National Wetlands Inventory. April 1982. Combined with Rockwood, Pennsylvania Quadrangle. National Wetlands Inventory. April 1982.
32. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. Climatography of the United States. No. 60, Climate of Pennsylvania. National Climatic Center, Asheville, North Carolina. Reprinted, June 1982.
33. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. Climatography of the United States. No. 20, Climate of Pennsylvania. National Climatic Center, Asheville, North Carolina. 1951 until 1980. Reprinted June 1982.